WAR FRUER M. WALL STREET - The besieged cannot hold our much longer. So far, two bulls have been shin and about a dezen severely wounded, some mortally. There is not a tair division of t-needs the bears are too strong in numbers and the bulls are getting short of aminunition. Unless aid coon arrives, they must surrender or be exterminated. The scene of action looks dreary and dull enough. W. look for a grand explosion every moment. There most be a revulsion, but it will be confined to a few Wall street brokers.

The President's Blessage In Europe.

What effect will the late extraordinary Message of the President have in France and England, either upon the governments or upon the people This question is asked every day in our financial and commercial circles? This is a very pertinent question, and the more it is ugitated, the more important it appears to be.

Dressed in the plainest and simplest language, the Message is considered one of the most revolutionary and startling documents of the age, and is termed the greatest document of the century. Some people even go so far as to say that it is a diebolical document, from its republican and revolutionary tendency. It certainly is most adronly conceived and prepared, as well as expounded. While on the subject of Texas, Oregon, California, and all this continent, it takes a high and lofty position towards the governments of France and England, the President blends with it a disquisition on the tariff and commercial affairs, which will produce a prodigious effect among the commercial and manufacturing interests of both countries. In this way it will act as a two-ed ed sword, and set the commercial and manufacturing interests of both countries at loggerheads with the privileged classes. Some even go so far as to say that it will cause a change in the English Cabinet, and that the feeling which it will produce in France will lead to a termination of the Guizor Ministry

The enquiry now is, who conceived the framework? who embodied the language? and who assumed the firm positions which are contained in the Message, as we find them !

Prohably Mr. Buch men had an important hand in these matters. It was, no doubt, written by Mr. Polk; the language is his It is evident that Mr. Polk and his Cabinet have displayed a gonius in diplemacy and statesmanship that will astonish the diplomatists of Europe.

The Message is revolutionary, in the strictest sense of the word, and the effect it will produce in Europe will be tremendous. It will bring on a crisi , beyond a question. Wait and see.

DIPLOMATIC MOVEMENTS - Uapt. Elliott, the recent British agent in Texas, is now living in Brookiya, and comes over occasionally to New York with his "white hat," to eat public dinners, drink wine, and make speeches. This is the same gentleman who made so bungling a piece of busi ess in interfering with our negotiations with Mexico, regarding the annexation of Texas, and with negotiated with China until he fomented a war between that cougtry and hagland on the opium question Perhaps he hopes to succeed in bringing about the same state of things between England and this country. We shall see if he succeeds

COMMERCIAL PROSPECTS - The commercial pros pects of the United States at the present time, are bulliant and glorious in the extreme. There is nothing to create the slightest ruffle on the broad surface, except it is the Oregon question, which is be-gianing to throw everything into confusion. If all questions between this country and England were settled, there would be an unbounded rise in commercual prosperity-but Oregon is the little black cloud in the east that threatens a grorm.

Corron is Pow za .- This may be considered now an axiom, not only in commercial affairs, but in dictornatic questions. If England should preserve the peace of the world, and seeds the Oregon quen-tion, the influe see of cotton will be the instrument

POST OFFICE ENTERPRISE - We yesterday received, through the Pest Office, another parcel of English papers that came in the steam ship Cambris. The C. arrived last Thursday, one week ago.

Mose Hoaxing -It is intimated in a morning paper, that the recent letters on Mormonism, under the signature of Emma Smith, and other women, are loaxes, and were written in this neighborhood Very likely.

MORE COMPLIMENTS -The triends of Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster, respectively, are said to have raised a large sum each, and settled it upon them for life.

AFFAIRS IN OREGON -- A gentleman who went out to Oregon, with a company, in 1844, writes that the calony are pleased beyond their anticipations, with the soil, climate and productions, and that the only disadvantages they experience are of a political nature. He says that the Oregon settlers are all in favor of the jurisdiction of the United States government over the whole of Oregon, and feel more solicitude on the subject, rom the fact that during last spring, the Hudson's Bay Company were busily employed in repairing Fort Vancouver, erected two biosped in repairing Fort Vancouver, erected two bashions and moduled two pieces of cannon there. On the reception of the President's leaugural Address, the Hudson's Bay Company, who have a store at Oregon City, relused to take wheat of the settlers for goods, or to pay up their accounts. Dr. McLaughlin, chief factor of the company, has possession of the site of Oregon City, one mile square; Mr. Erminger, a trader in the company, a mile quare, adjoining it. Dr. McLaughlin last spring cut town a tree on the north bank of the Columbia which had an American citizen's name on it, and threw it into the river, and a log cabin with it, be-Carew it into the river, and a log cabin with it, be cause it was built on the north side of the Columbia river. Not at all daunted, however, several familie soon located on the north side, and are known by the name of Simmons's settlement. At the same time that the company are endeavoring to prevent any settlement on the north of the Columbia, they the take possession of every valuable town site on the south side, to the great detriment of American raterprise. Dr MoLaughlin has a great flouring and at Oregon City. His son has a lerry on Yam enterprise. Dr McLaughin has a great houring mili at Oregon City. His son has a lerry on Yam tid river, and foronde the commissioners appointed by the Legislature to lay out a road from Oregon City to the Little Island Mills, which were owned by He also constructed his m e the said road was to be laid, and uses his mineuse wealth to control every election in the ter-ritory. This state of things certainly calls for im-mediate action on the part of our government for the protection from British insolt of the hardy pro-neers who have settled in Cregon.

MISSOURI CONVENTION-NATIVISM -In the Con-Authorities — In the Convention — Nativitat — In the Convention now in season at Jefferson, Museouri, for
the revision of the Constitution of that State, a member
offered a resolution, proposing to deprive the Legislature
of the power to incorposate banks, and scalaring all contracts, the consideration of which is bank notes, nuil and
void. It was negatived by the decided vote of 40 to 15,
the constitution of Missouri provides that none but navery born cutzens of the United States are eighble to the
filte of Governor. The convention have adopted a projosition, by a vote of 50 to 15, that the Governor small
screening to thirty joears of age, shall have been a citiscreening to thirty joears of age, shall have been a citiscenary be there years of age, shall have been a citient of the United States ten years, and a citizen of Mississipper and the United States ten years, and a citizen of Mississipper years. The n-tive question was unexpectedly "sprung" upon the smendment to the provision regulating the towernor to be a "native-born critizen," and mose exciting discussion ensued, when the above was upon the control of the cont

THE RIVER AT HUDSON .- Notwithstanding THE RIVER AT HUDSON.—Notwithstanding the avere cold weather, the river is still navigable up to this city. Both the stoamboats Hudson and Fairheld came to our dock on tunday murning, although the Alany be ts, for some couse or other, do not come upagher han Catskill. That the boats can if they choose does to the city, is made demonstrable from the fact our own boats coming through. The mais the past week have been very irregular. The New York mail of riday did not come to hand out your rost of the come to hand out the come to hand on Saturday and room, since which time we have received no mail from Albany or north.—Hadson Garette, Dec. 9.

O ownorie, Schoops, and 207 canai and lake boats laid apin our acrost, to await the spring business, one destray vessel has been paught nere at the coll caregation this year, which is comething unsured the river opposite and ghove the city, is bound last time although the East Albany ferry boat still confident intervals. The boats reached Coxygenerally, and will probably do as well to day.

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH ANERICA - We have reseived by the Eunomus, Captain Mansfield, from Rio de Janeiro, O Mercantil, and Jornal do Com mercia to the 23d of October.

They contain intelligence from Buenos Ayres to the 4th, and Montevideo to the 7th October. Among those who have strived in the E, is Cap-tain Ludiow, of the whaler Oscar, brought home charged with murder. It will be recollected that he et a sailor for an attempted muticy.

The situation of Oribe is said to be most critical it is expected he must soon surrender, being cut off from all resources and means of supplying his army Nothing new had occurred at Buenos Ayres. The blockeding squadron had detained a great number of small sloops from Panama, and all the coast of

Buenos Ayres, laden with hides. The situation of the inhabitants of Buenos Avres is described as most deplorable. There was no business stirring, and no employment of any kind for the population. The workmen, of all classes, do not earn enough to support themselves in the most miserable manner-every thing was rushing towards utter ruin. The occasional exercise of the troops was the only sign of lite in the city-when that was not going on, a profound, alaiming silence

reigned in the city. The National of the 23d, contains an official communication from Colonel Garibaldi to the Minister of War, dated Uruguay, at the confluence of the Rio Negro, of the 11th of September, in which he informs the Minister of War of his arrival at that point, and that he had succeeded in making good his landing on the Island of Viscano. He urther informs the Minister of his having captured several small vessels bearing the flag of Rosas, some of which voluntarily surrendered, glad to make their escape from the enemy; he says, also, that the whole province of Mercedes is ready to rise up in revolt against the authority of Rosas, and only waits for this purpose the approach of the forces of the Republic to protect them.

Another despatch from the same officer of the 12th of September, published in a subsequent number of the National, states that he had surprised, and put to the rout, a detachment of the enemy, which was engaged in the cruel business of driving the families residing on the frontiers, from their homes, and forcing them to march for the intheir homes, and forcing them to march for the interior. He took the greater number of them prisoners—but few escaped alive. (The number of
this detachment is not stated.) He further informs
the Minister, that the troops of the republic were concentrating themselves at this point—that Capt Ledenna was on his march, at the head of eighty cavalry
soldiers, regularly mounted and armed, also that a
company of infantry was about to be landed, and
that the arrival of the remainder of the republican
squadron was daily expected at the point from squadron was daily expected at the point from whence he dates his despatch, which had been com-pletely executated by the enemy. The Montevideo Constitutional of the 23d Sep-

tember says that, by private intelligence received from that city, the blockade of the port had been of-ficially announced, thirty days being given for neu-tral vessels to clear cut, and torty-eight days for the departure of those diplomatic agents who might

departure of those diplomatic age at who might wish to quit the country.

Three houses belonging to foreign merchants had been burnt down in the city.

It appears certain that a force of 150 men, belonging to Rosas, which had arrived at Mercedes, had passed over to the Republican forces and united themselves with them. Mercedes had been taken by the troops of the republic without resistance.

The National of the 25th contains the Declaration of the Blockade, which we have before given, addressed to the Ambassadore of all foreign nations at Bienos Ayres. The blockade of the ports on all the coasts of Buenos Ayres commenced on the moraing of the 24th.

at Buenos Ayres. The blockade of the ports on all the cousts of Buenos Ayres commenced on the moraing of the 24th.

By the Firebrand, which sailed from Buenos Ayres, on the 27th, we learn that the city remained tranquit. Freights had risen to 200 francs per ton Hides from 38 to 42, according to their quality.

General Aleman, who filled the office of Chief of Police, died suddenly from an attack of apoplexy. A large portion of the effects and gooda of Sir — Ouseley, minister of her Britannic Majesty to Buenos Ayres, had been disembarked. He takes the place of Mr. Balt, Charge de Affaires, and of Mr. Griffiths, the British Consul, both of whom are receiled.

By dates of the 29th, we are informed that inforation had been obtained by several deserters from the enemy, that the blockade of Buenos Ayres was eady known in their encampment, and had pro-ced a great effect upon the minds of the troops ers of all nations were hastening to yres. Three hundred passports

Buenos Ayres. Three hundred passports were signed in one day.

The letters from Buenos Ayres of the 30 h of September state that the information derived from the Constitutional of Montevideo in relation to the orders of Rosas regarding foreigners was unfounded, insamuch as it appears that he opposes no difficulties to their departure from the country. Also, it is repeated that foreigners are respected at Buenos Ayres, and passports given to all who ask for them. The blockade of Buenos Ayres was made known on the 20th, whereupon the American Ministerium mediately entered a protest on the part of his government, intimating the intention of requiring indemnification for the loss and destruction of American property which may be the result of it.

The 1 mperor of Brazil arrived at Saint Catherine on the 11th of October, after a prosperous yoyage.

on the 11th of October, after a prosperous voyage.— He landed the next day, and would proceed to Rio Grande on the 24th. Ecstatic accounts are given of

his reception.

The Oriental squadron had surprised and taken

The Oriental squadron had surprised and taken the town of Gualegaaychu, capturing the garrison, commandant and munitions.

There were 74 foreign vessels in the harbor of Buenos Ayres, on the 26th of September, of which 14 were English, 10 American, 10 Spanish, 7 Brazilian, 6 French, &c.

The combined squadrons consisted of 26 vessels, 15 English and 11 French.

The transport Resistance had arrived, with the 45th regiment on board. More troops were expected.

OUR RELATIONS WITH BUENOS AYRES -As far as OUR RELATIONS WITH BUENOS AYRES.—As far as we can learn, the mission of Com. Rosseau, is a pacific, a commercial one. Our information, from common but credible report, is, that he is instructed to examine the countries on the Paraguay and Panam rivers, with a view to ascertain what commercial advantages they offer to the enterprise of the United States. That he is also to negotiate, but it is with the authorities of Paraguay, in the hope of extending our trade into that rich and hitherto secluded territory, and to pave the way to regular diplomatic relations with its government.—National Intelligencer, Dec. 9.

Board of Education.

DEC. 10.—A regular meeting of this Board was held this evening, the President, Isaac K. Johnson, in the chair. Upon the first calling of the roil, there being no quorum present, the President decided that the Board stands adjourned. This was opposed by a portion of the members present, and after some consultation it was agreed to defer an adjournment for fifteen minutes further, to give an opportunity for some of the absentees to come in. After a stort lapse of time, a quorum was found to be present. The minutes of the last meeting were then read and appropriation of \$700 for the District School House, No. 2, of the 17th Ward, which was accepted and pessed. Board of Education.

ed, asking an appropriation of \$700 for the District School House, No. 2, of the 17th Ward, which was accepted and passed.

A resolution from the same committee was then aubmitted asking an appropriation of \$2,780 for the purpose of fitting up and furnishing School House No. 14, located in Greenwich street, in the 1st Ward, which exceeds all previous appropriations for the same purposes, in the sum of \$760. This resolution caused very general discussion, and it was apposed, mainly upon the ground that it would afford a plausible protext for fartner appropriations being asked for upon the part of the different School House departments already established and furnished—that \$2,000 was quite sufficient for all suitable expenditures—that it was injudicitue to lavish the public money for some new method of improvement suggested from day to day, by different interested individuals, in the passage of this resolution. After continued discussion, the report and resolution were scoepted and adopted.

The Auditing Committee reported acceptad and sopred. The Auditing Committee reported accepted and adopted.

From the Special Committee appointed as one of visitation to schools. No. 5 and 15, in the 11th Werd, it apposes that the average weekly number of scholars who attend school No. 5 is 1119, and that nine tanger are

tation to schools No. 5 and 15, in the lith Ward, it appears that the average weekly number of scholars who stend school No. 5 is 1119, and that nine teachers are employed in the different departments—three males and ax females—at the yearly expense of \$6450. It school No. 15 aix teachers are employed—two males and four females, at the yearly expense of \$6416. This report was accepted and ordered on file.

It was then moved that a committee of five be appointed to take necessary steps to revise the amendments of the school laws presented to the lest legislature, which was concurred in, and the President appointed Messers. Rich, Mason, Sedgwick, Emmett and Wheeler.

After which the Board adjourned.

THE RECALL OF MR. PARENHAM.—The report of the recall of the British Minister at Washington, was first started by the Boston Post-is reference to which statement that paper now says:—"We gave the statement upon what we considered good authority, but the authorny was of a nature we were not, and are not, at hearty to explain. It may pr ve incorrect; but we still believe if it do not prove true to the extent at first intimated, there will appear to have been a movement but little a ort of what was proclaimed as having probably taken place."

ILLINOIS CANAL — We understand, says the Otta-wa Constitutionalist, from Mr. Gooding, the engineer, that the work on the whole line is now progressing very rayidly, there belieg now at work 1800 men, and a proportionate number of teams, carts, &c.—Tan lastic and channel at La Saile, will be pretty much completed by the lat of January next. The force on the line is augmenting very fast.

Theatricals.

PARK.—The Park was thronged last night by a highly fashionable and animated undience, who had assembled to witness the first representation this season of Shak-speare's delightful and much admired comedy of the "Twelfth Night." This celebrated comedy abounds with most beautiful language as well as wit and humor, and more selections and quotations have probably been made from it than from any one of the sublime productions of the divine band. Mrs. Eean played Viole with all the sweetness, grace, and enchanting modesty which belongs to the character, and by her melting tenderness and impassioned fervor displayed while struggling with the love which she hears, but fears to impart to Orsino. threw a delicious charm over the whole performance Mr. Keen's Orsino was rousked by gentlementy bearing and crose attention to the peculiarities of the character It is not a part, however, which a mits the display of Mr Kean's great and versatile powers. The Malvolio of Bass Kean's great and versatile powers. The Malvollo of Bass was unctuous in the extreme, and clicited rosus of laughter; while she Sir Toby Belch, of Fisher, the Sir Andrew Aguecheek, of Barrett, and the Maria of Mrs. Vernon, were all excellent, and deserved the applause be stowed upon them. The comedy was very successful, and mer its repetition. This evening Talfourd's beautiful and classic play of "Ion," which was received with such general enthusianm on Monday night, will be repeated. We expect to see an overflowing house. Boweny THEATRE.- That highly gifted, talented and

most accomplished artiste, Mrs. Shaw, took her benefit last night at the "Metropolitan." At an early hour every sent, nook and corner had its most respec ful habitent-as we found at our arrival. We were sensibly impressed with sufficient perspiculty to judge that in her personation of this most difficult and arduous part, (that of Mrs. Haller.) she would maintain her present and commanding position-yet we were flly prepared to conceive that she could, by any possibility, attain or gather fresh laurels in her established career, as the Queen of dramatic excellence. In this we were disappointed—the fine and beautiful touches of the art, in which sho is universally esteemed as the acknowledgad mistress, put our belief completely at defiance. She surpassed even our most "knowing presage" of her superior excellence, and added a new chaplet to her already overladen brow. Mr. Scott, as the "Stranger," was also excellent, and commanded universal attention. Mossrs. Clarke, Davenport and Hadway, and Mesdames Phillips and Sergeant, added much to the complete success of this smantion of Kotzebue's. En passant. We cannot omit to notice or bestow our high and most carefully approved tribute to Mr. John Collins, (a gentleman but recently attached to this corps dramatique) who personated he part of the somewhat equivocal and far-off "corresponding" Solomon. This gentleman is one of the old and ricity cherished school of actors—the Jeffarson and Warren school, of which we have a faithful remembrance. He will become a general and an acknowledged favorite with the patrons of this house. "Lucille, or the Story of the Heart," concluded the performances, and was most admirably and well sustained throughout. Mrs. Shaw we see is re-engaged for four nights, and appears this evening as Juliet; Mr. Scott, as Mercutic; Mr. Collins, as Capulet; and Mr. Davenport as the devoted Romeo—which, together with the "Surgeon of Paris," in which Mr. Scott appears as the hero, concludes the night's performances. matic excellence. In this we were disappointed-the

GERMAN OPERA-THE FREISCHUTZ.-The removal of Carl Maria Von Weber's ashes from the unmusical and ungenial soil of old England to Germany, his fatherland, was a worthy apotheosis of the illustrious dead. The first representation of the "Freischutz," in America—the adopted "Heimath" of three millions of Germans—by a German company, and before an audience chiefly consisting of Germans, may be called still a worthier one It is true, this opera has already been performed in this country, but it has always been brought out in such a miserable manner-in such a caricature like style, that we felt ashamed for the sake of the "Vaterland" --- for the sake of German music, of Haydo, Mozart, Beethoven, Spohr, and Mendelssohn. We think that a new era has begun in American musical life with this movement from which many beneficial results justly might be ex pected, if the whole affair be managed with tact and circumspection. Till now, the elevated character of Ger. man music has been known from one side only, for, with man music has been known from one side only, for, with the exception of a few specimens of instrumental and carred music, nothing has been offered from which a somewhat adequate idea of its lofty standing could have been formed. But now, the public will have an opportunity of hearing German operas. They will hear music which speaks for itself, which possesces intrinsic value in abundance to dispense with scenic pageant and mere professional skill. It will perhaps cure them from the foolish hankering after modern Italian music; that girl with the pretty face and empty head; of that love of tweedle dum and tweedle-dee, which would be intolerable if Italian singers would not have taken mercy upon it.

No better beginning could have been made than with No better beginning could have been mede than with the "Freischutz." This opera enjoys an universal and unriversal end to the free property of the "Large of feethurz. There are a great many people who do not know any thing of the "Large of feethurz," or the Hunting and the Bridesmaid's chorus, or the Festant's waitz? The fact is that no composer knew how to throw so hands sentiment and melody into his musical ideas, and to make them so acceptable to public appetite, without getting trivial as Weber It is true his operas do not possess that everlasting merit which distinguished those of Moz rt and Gluck, and which now produce the same effect apput the listener they did distinguished those of Moz rt and Gluck, and which now produce the same effect apon the listener they did on their appearance. Weber rather surprises the ear, through a most artistical combination—an entirely original instrumentation, and an inspiration, which springs more from the heart than from the soul; whereas Mozart and Gluck's superiority lies in the elevation and greatness of their ideas, and in the deep truth of musical expression. But the Epopee never could rival in popular; with the lyrical poem, and Weber eminently is a lyrico-musi-o poet.

expression. But the Epopee never could first in popularity with the lyrical poen, and Weber embentily is a lyrico-music opect.

If we draw a parallel between the composers of the "Freschuz" and "Robertle Diable," we cannot but be struck with the resemblance these two great men and their works bear to each other, although they estentially and materially differ in perhaps still more and greater points. This resemblance does not lie so much in the music itselt, although it is eat ly seen that both W ber and Meyerbeer are disciples of one school—that of Abbe Vogler, under whom both studied at the same time, in company with Gansbacher. Severe passages in "Robert" even show that Meyerbeer had not forgotten the "Freischutz." principally its instrumentation But the resemblance we allude to is to be found in the career these two chefs d'augre made. Both had already attained to an exaited position as composers—particularly Meyerbeer, through his orociate—but they reached the tenith of their glory only after these production of the two works, which proved their most popular, although not their boat. After the "Freischnty" came "Euranthe," a composition far superior to its elder brother, as an artistical and scientific work, but inferior in the choice of happy melodies. In the "Huguenots," which followed "Robort le Diable," we find the same advantage and the same defects. Meyerbeer has now to bring out a work, qual to "Oberon," for we will not say anything of his "Camp of Silesia," the composition of which opera he was obliged to hurry, at the expense of his reputation, but to the great pleasure of his patron, the K ng of Prussis—the modern Alexander the Great—as Heary Heine calls him—who began where the other left off—with taking to drinking.

With regard to the execution and manner with which the opera was brought out, we can only say that it has

drinking.

With regard to the execution and manner with which the open was brought out, we can only say that it has far surpassed the expectations which had been formed. Of course, here and there a slight blemish may be found, but the ensemble with which it went off. fully compensates for it. Above all, we must give unqualified praise to the choruse both male and female—and theorehostra. The shoruses are the fullest and best diffilled that were ever heard in an opera, which speaks very well for the labors of Mr. Etienne and his colleague, Mr. Berg. I he quizzing chorus, and the finale of the first Terzett were extremely well given; the hunting chorus, however, did not produce the anticipated effect, which is purely to be ascribed to a lack of sufficient tenors. Madame Otto sung the arduous part of Agatha in a very creditable manner; the ground air was a splendid performance, principally the prayer "aofity, softly," as well as "the clouds by tempest may be driven." Miss Korsinsky is one of the most successful debutantes who has ever made her appearance in New York. Although quite a young girl, she possesses much routine; has on agreesble voice, and sings with taste and expression—Mr. Boucher, the tenor, appears to be an old stage; hi, voice is pleasant; it is, however, wanting in strength; the upper notes; he sings with considerable feeling his recitative is good; his enunication tolerably distinct and probably will still improme upon acquaintance.—The best part of his performance was the grand air, "Through the forests." Mr. F. Meyer, as Cerpar, acquitted himself tolerably well, although he overcharged a little. The accompaniment, with tumbler and feet, in the drinking song, is not obtigete, and, therefore, can be conveniently dispensed with. The minor parts were satisfactory. The overture, under Rapeti's directorship, was admirably played. The house was well filled, and the applause frequent and hearty. With regard to the execution and manner with which

ITALIAN OPERA .- There was a meeting held a few eve ungs since, at which it was proposed to form an Italian operatic company of the material now in this city, consisting of De Begnis, Miss Delcy, Mrs. Sutton, Gardner, &c. with Mr. Lacy as leader and director. We understand that there is some probability of the proposed arrangement being carried into immediate effect, and tha the public may expect their entertainments to be brought out in the course of a lew weeks, in one of the thearres—either Palmo's or Niblo's. Now that there is a wonderful revival in the mucical drams, we think an Italian opera company, composed of such as we have mentioned, might reasonably expect a respectable por-tion of patronage.

PRIVATE THEATRICALS - Shakspoore's Hamlet will be performed this evening at Falmo's Opera House, by a se-lect company of amateurs. Private theatricals have been highly successful in London and Paris, and we see no reason why they should not flourish in this country. We understand that there is considerable telent in the company who play to night, and considerable presumption and folly too.

tion and folly too.

Okaronio or St. Paul.—The magnificent eratorio of "St. Paul." by Mendelsson, will be performed this evening, for the econd time, at the Tabernscie. It has been get up at great expense, and will be brought on with much splendor. The music is of a very super er character, and abounds with the most schime and beautiful compositions of the great said stro—Mix Valentine Mot! Mrs. E. Loder, Mr. Robert George Paige, and Mr. Wm. S. Rogers will sustain the principal solo parts. The choruses will be sustained by about one hundred ladies and gratiamen, selected for their musical qualifications, and the orchestra will be full and affective. A brilliant and musical audience will no doubt full the walls of the Tabernacle this evening.

CHRISTIAN HUBER. - Musical oriticism has two opposite faults—it is either too vague or too literal. It either deals in cant terms and set phrases, generally misplaced or unintelligible, or else it describes a musi-cal composition as it would a landscape. There is a atory of Beethoven somewhat to our present purpose — Correcting a passage in the music of Ries, "This should he so," said he, making the alteration; "I see it," sake Riss, "but why ?" "I tell you it must be so," thundered Beethoven, losing his patience. This looks like a decluration from a high authority of the inefficiency of language to analyze or explain musical ideas. Few are aware of the real difficulties of musical criticism, which aware of the real difficulties of musical criticism, which must be properly distinguished from what is commonly called "musical notices." The "notice" will do for a mere performer, a "virtuoto," as the musical slang has it for him a few common place sentences, varied in Henry Herr or Beriot like style, will do. Compare his performance to the whirlawind, that sings the gloomiest despair. Say "that the rivers are swelling, the thunder is knelling, and something else—yelling," when he plays; and if you add, that after the eivities had done, you are undone, and feel a strange inclination to commit suicide—then you have done your duty like a critic, and the country is safe! But such slang, which, unfortunstely, constitutes musical criticism, is a mere insult to the artist, for he feels a thorough contempt for the puff positive. He is anxious to see public attention called to his faults and beauties. He values just strictures, because they show that the praise is equally just—he knows that there is no real standard of beauty in living objects, and cannot be astonished that there be none in things created by human imagination. Nothing is perfect in this world, and as in a garden bathed in sunlight, even the weeds look beautiful, since the sunlight glorifies all objects—so with genius: error is adorned by the splendor of the atmesphere it basks in, and as Horace says—

Ubi piura niteut in carmine non ego pancis offendor ma-

"Ubi plura niteut in carmine non ega pancis effendor maculis."

We could not help making these remarks in listening, on Tuesday night, to Huber's execution and compositions, and gladly gave up puzzling our brains and damining up the current of admiration with metaphysical speculations. Love of music is not any more a bud in his heart, but full-blown in a passion; it is young—for Huber is a young man—but clad in the mantle of experience, shining in the light of many thoughts. We will, therefore, not criticise his compositions—we admire them.

As a performer, Huber ranks uppermost amongst the violoncellists; and with the exception of Romborg—the Pagenini of the violoncello, now numbered amongst the dead—we do not know of any one who would units so many string qualities, although Lindley and Batta may surpass him in a few specialities. With perhaps a little less sentiment in the adagic than Batta, he produces a much more energatic tone—full, rich—brawny—asse might say Lindley may, perhaps, carry the pall-from what is called the tricks of the trade, but he has not the never-failing evenness of Huber. He outshines, of course, all the violoncellists who have visited America. Bohrer, with all the requisites for a great artist, has proved himself unworthy of that name, through the facility with which he sacrafted the interests of the art to a wish to propitiate the good opinion of American andiences. Good opinions and dollars were, however, synonimous with Bohrer. Cascella certainly was a very pleasing performer, but nothing more than pleasing. Huber's principal merits consist in the excellency of tone, correctness and legitimacy of execution, sureness in the most intricate passages, and unrivalled equisity throughout his performance in general—his style is classic, without being monotonous. He was very much epplanded in all his pieces, but principally in the variations on the "Cachucha." Here he had the best opportunity of showing his talents, both as a composer and a performer. Variations are so out of fashion, and t

ORIGINAL ETHIOFEAN SERENADERS.—Messrs. Germon, Stanwood, Harrington, Pelham, and White, the original Ethiopean Serenaders, under the direction of Mr. James Dumbolton, have engaged their passage on board the "New York," and will sail in that ship lor Liverpool on the 16th.

"New York," and will sail in that ship for Liverpool on the 16th.

Wallace's New Opera.—The opera of Mariann was to be produced in London on the 16th uit. A critic, who at tended the reheursal, says:—
"Mr. Wallace's music is calculated to create a great sansation. He has freshness and spontanecity of melody in a most captivating degree, and he has also a thorough knowledge of the resources of an orchestra. The libretic is founded on the popular drama of "Don Crear de Bazan." The incidents are closely followed, the dialogue only being of sufficient duration to connect the incidents. Mr. Wallace's themes are beautiful thoughts, springing out of a fertile imagination, satisfying at the same time the exigencies and cravings of the learned. In his overture he has a fugue led off vigorously by the basses, with a contined gush of happy subjects. The accompaniments are varied, and form spatking imagery. Miss Romer emacts Moriana Miss Poole the Boy, who is protected by Don Crear, and Harrison the hero; Phillips is the Minister and Borrani the King. Phillips has two sira—one of surpassing beauty. Borrani has a lively melody with an ingenious violin obligato. Harrison has a vallad in the hast act that will turn. The brains of all the young ladies, and most assuredly he heard on every organ in the country. Miss Romer has an air which is neard with debicion wheet in the overture. The most striking concerted pieces are a quaktor leading to the finale of the second act, and a levely trio in the last act. Next week we shall report progress; but it will be strange, indeed, if we shall not have a decided triumph to record for Mr. Wallace's maiden opera.

Mas. Valentine Mort.—The concert of this lady in Boaton, on Monday evening, was thronged by the citte

Mrs. Vallace's maiden opera.

Mas. Valentine Mott.—The concert of this lady in Boaton, on Monday evening, was througed by the chiral and mostical of that city, was gave the hair constatute a brilliant reception. She is declare by the critics to have been eminently successful. At the urgent request of many of the most fashionable families, Mrs. Mott dejayed her departure, and announced another concert last evening. The sings at the Tabernacle to-night, in the craterior of "St. Paul" Mr Murdock is playing at the Howard Atheneum,

The Seguin troupe are drawing fashionable houses at the Holliday street Theatre, Baltimore.

Herr Alexander is attracting the citte and curious of Philadelphia, who assemble night y at the Chesnut st. Theatre, which he has engaged, to witness his extraordinary feats of skill. Mrs. Mowatt is at Charleston, S. C., where she is

at favorite. The most fashionable citizens attend

City Intelligence

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INVENTORS.—This association held an adjourned meeting last evening in the Chemical Lecture room of Columbia College, at which was discussed the bye laws for the regulation of its proceedings. We would especially call the attention of our citizens, particularly those who are interested in patents, to the important objects of this Society.

mgs. We would especially call the attention of our citizens, particularly those who are interested in patents, to the important objects of this Society.

Professant Half Orfian Association—This most praiseworthy Society assembled yesterday in the Institution in the Sixth Avenue, for the tenth annual meeting. The stiendance was mot numerous and nighly respectable. Some of the principal members of the most afficient fimilies in this vicinity were present, as were also some 180 children, from about two to twelve years of age, to all appearance in perfect health and happiness. The chair was taken shortly after 12 o'clock by the principal Justice. Mr. Walinwright, and a prayer was then offered by the Rev. Mr. Williamson; after which a brief report was read, by which it appeared that, since the establishment of the institution, some 63s children had been received; 109 had been sent to families, 366 had been returned to their parent or friends, and seven, who had become entire orphans, had been sent to the orphan asylum. During the last 21 months, there had not been a single death, which spoke well for the soveral arrangements. During the past year the average number of recipients had been 170, but at present the amount was 130. In a pecuniary point of view, the institution was in a most flourishing condition. They were somewhat in debt, but not more so than the ample support afforded to this institution would soon remove. A series of displays of the pupils succeeded. It was truly gratifying. Never was there a finer display of infantile intellect in prose, poetry, geography, arithmetic and history. It would do credit to the most affluent board of schools of the country—at once redounding to the credit of the supporters and managers of the institution. These occupied upwards of two hours, but all were evidently satisfied, except our reporter, who, for want of space, is obliged to make the particulars short. Such institutions are a credit to the nost stoic once without to the supporters and managers of the institution.

the ling its value, and he must be a lusus natura indeed.

The Plankt Mercury—The planet Mercury can now
be seen in the evening twilight, about three quarters of
an hour after sunset. It is to be found south of west, a
lew degrees above the horizon, and will be visible eveby fair-evening until about the 14th of this month. This
planet is so near the sun as seldom to be seen by the
aked eye, and therefore all who would wish to catch a
glimpse at the planet, whose inhabitants, if the laws of
hatture are the same there as here, must be parboiled by
the sun's heat, had better improve the present opportunity.

THE STREETS! THE STREETS!-What a glorious con The Streets: 11th Streets:—What a glorious condition the streets are in: In all parts of the city, the true, legitimate Corporation mud is piled up in them nearly a foot in depth. If this is not cleaned out, it will soon freeze up, and will not probably be touched with a broom or showel before next May or June. Come, gentlemen of the Corporation, immortalise yourselves, by leaving the streets in a good condition for the spring opening.

AUDORFEI's OFFICAL ILLUSIONS .- This exhibition con taining some of the finest specimens of modern art, is open at No. 271 Broadway, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 6 to 9 in the evening.

CHIMESE Goods.—The furm in regard to Chimese goods has not coased yet among the fashionables. On Tuesdey another sale was made, principally of shawle, which were sold at prices ranging from 60 to 400 deliars. Besides these, a pair of vases were sold for \$310. TRISTLE BALL.—This ball, which will be one of the finest of the season, comes off to-night at Castle Gerden. It will be a scene of life and gaiety—bonny lads and comely lassless will there trip it on the "light fantastic toe," and drive away for the hour the cares of life. The ball room is certainly the largest and finest in the city.

TERRIBLE BEAR FIGHT.-We are informed that TRENIBLE BEAR FIGHT.—We are informed that an Indian was found in the woods, a few days ago, not far from Mansey, with his bowels protruding, and much lacerated in other parts of its body. A bear was lying near him. It appeared that he had first wounded the bear with a ball, which was found in the body, when from some cause a rencentre took place, and he stabbet has bear, the knife heng found striking in its heart.—The man was not quite dead when found.—London (C. 1871). Times.

The man we MORMONS IN HANCOCK COUNTY, ILL -It appears from the Census recently taken, that the population of Nauvoc, wishin the old corporate limits, is 11,000 — Besides this there are about 4,000 in the vicinity of the city, making in all about 15,000. Nearly all the Mormons are now living in Nauvoc or its vicinity, and are included in the above estimate. The population of the whole county is estimated at about 25,000.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

Court of Over and Transfer.—The nuisance cause mentioned in yesterday's Heraid, as having been commenced in this court, was decided, technically, against the defendant, Mr. Lambier. A black fellow, named Seamen, was tried for an assault and bett-ry upon a person in William sburgh, with intent to kill the said individual. He was found guilty, and adjudged to be imprisoned in the county juil, at hard labor, for the term of sixty days. In the case of John W. Tucker, indicted for arson, the jury, without leaving their seats, lound the accused not guilty. The Court then adjourned size die, if may be remarked as a romewhat temarkable ingesse in the proceedings of this tribunal, that the grand jury did not make any presentment to the court, in relation to any of the numerous matters connected with the interests of the county, which might appropriately have claimed their consideration.

Daring Attracts at Highway Rossen.—At a late

claimed their consideration.

Daring Attempt at Highway Rossent.—At a late hour on Tuesday night, Captain Seymour, formerly commander of the packet ship St. Patrick, was waylaid in Williamsburgh, near Neville's Kings' County Hotel, by four highwaymen, who committed a desperate assault upon him, with the intention to steal from his person certain valuables which he had in his possession. In consequence, however, of his calling out lustily for assistance and making a determined effort to resist the felonisu efforts of the gang, he was enabled to escape with only the loss of his neck scarf, and a few slight contusions on his head and face.

Concents.—At the very interesting entertainment

his head and face.

CONCENTS.—At the very interesting entertainment given by Mr. Burke, at Gothic Hall, on Tuesday evening last, it must have been mortifying to him, and to those present possessing musical knowledge and taste, to find so few persons in attendance. We trust that his reception in other cities will be marked by much more liberality than was manifested by the inhabitants of this "seventh metropolis" on the occasion of his first visit as a professional violinist.

MR. TEMPLETON.—This gentleman's lectures, anecdotes and songs have hitherto been so popular among the Brooklynites, that he cannot, with his ordinary good luck, possibly fail of attracting a very large and fashionable audience at the enticing soires which he announces for to-night at the Lyceum. STATE PRISON BIRDS .- The convicts consigned to the

STATE Paison Birds.—The convicts consigned to the State Prison, at Sing Sing, during the recent term of the Oyer and Terminer, will be removed to their appropriate head quarters to morrow morning, under the especial guardianship and care of Messrs. Jenkins, Van Voorhies and M. W. Van Duyne.

and M. W. Van Duyne.

New Fundic Buildings.—The Odd Follows' Hall, at
the corner of Henry and Atlantic streets, was to be
opened and dedicated with appropriate services last evening. A new building to be called "Tammany Hall," of
large dimensions and superb architecture, is to be erected
forthwith at the corner of Fulton street and Myrtle
Avenue.

forthwith at the corner of Futton street and styles. Avenue.

Public Merrinos.—A missionary meeting was held on Tuesday evening in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, the object of which was to raise means to employ an agent in aid of the cause in the adjacent towns. Several interesting addresses were made by distinguished speakers, among whom was the venerable Menries Rayner. At the close of the meeting sixty persons became members of the society. f the society.
Mr. G. L. Hume commenced a weekly course of As

tronomical lectures to the young, at the Lyceum or Monday evening list; free to all who can make it con venient to attend.

Police Intelligence.

Drc. 10.—Highway Robbery.—Michael McCullough (who is a waiter for John Florence, corner of Park place and Broadway) was knocked down and severely besten, and robbed of \$16, by two notorious Five Point thieves, one of whom was "nabbed" by officer O'Brien, called Jim Wilson—his "pal" unfortunately escaped. This "little" affair came off sear the corner of Little Water and Anthony streets. Committed for examination.

Grand Larceny.—Henry Williams, a black boy, about 17 years old, an assistant cook on board the steamboat Rochester, was sent by — Hibbard, steward of the boat, down into the forward cabin to fetch a pair of boots, which he did, but at the same time took from the pocket of Mr. Hibbard's pantaloons, which hung upon a chair near the boots, \$27 in bank bills and silver. He immediately left the boat, nor was he seen until "pulled" last night by that active officer Appleyard, of the 15th ward, when upon "frisking" him he found \$25 00 cents on his person, which the boy said he found on the deck of the cabin. Committed.

Shop Lifting.—Louisa Marshall, a strapping big yellow

person, which the boy said he found on the deck of the cabin. Committed.

Shop Lifting.—Louisa Marshall, a strapping big yellow girl, dropped into the dry goods store of H. P. Cropsey, No. 249 Greenwich street, about dusk last evening; however, not being suited with the price, left the store quickly, "hooking" at the same time a piece of calico worth SJ, under her shawl. John D. Valentine, a clerk at the other end of the store, saw the operation and gave chase—he saw her touch a man just around the corner in Murray street, (no doubt her "pal,") and immediately run across the street, when he caught her, but the calico had vanished, having been passed to her "pal," who went up Murray street as if the devil had him. Locked to just the cabinest Water.—Peter Morris, a colored waiter in the employ of Mrs. Barker. No. 13 Broadway, was ar-

run acrosa the street, when he caught her, but the calico had vanished, having boan passed to her "pal," who went up Murray street as if the davil had him. Locked up for trial.

Dishonest Waiter.—Peter Morris, a colored waiter in the employ of Mrs. Barker, No. 13 Broadway, was arrested last night on suspicion of steeling a quantity of silver forks and spoons, valued at \$150, and brought to the office of the Chief of Police by policeman Pie son. Peter was put through the "frisking" operation, but nothing was found on his person belonging to Mrs. Barker. The Chief not feeling satisfied, sent the officer to search in the vault, when upon taking a shovel and turning over a pile of sand, the whole of the silver was found wrapped up in a piece of tow cloth. The Chief has committed the black fellow for examination.

On a "Lift."—James Silly acted rather silly, by walking into the store of Mr. Peter M. Sillcock, No. 172 Canal street, and litting up one of the best mufls, belted out of the shop, but was caught in his flight by a gentleman in the street, who had watched his motions some time before. Committed by Justice Roome.

Petil Larceny—Samuel Etting was arrested yesterday for stealing a black velvet searf and a silk shawl, the property of Mrs. Jane Sheppard, corner of Grand street and Broadway, valued at \$11. Locked up for trial.

Forgery—Levi Haeria, of New Borlin, has been indicted by the Grand Jury, charging him with forging a check for \$30,000. By advice of his counsel, David Gcpham.

E-q., he gave bail in the sum of \$10,000 for his appearance at the April term of the Court of Sessions.

Charge of Jirson—Mrs. Goodell, living at 41 Cross street, was arrested by Frince John Davis, charged by Francis P. Rorke. residing on the same premises, with having placed action rags batween the wooden partition and the adjoining room, and setting fire to the s.me. with intent to destroy the building Locked up by efficient Justice Driaker.

Stealing Jened with an appearance of the same premises, with having placed octon rags b

of the fair dameds of No. 5 Little Water street, called Jane Valentine; who, after putting Ike to rest in the arms of 'morpheus,' commenced drawing the 'Badger;' consequently, when Ike came to, he found he had been 'touched' out off \$25 thereupon Miss Jane was 'pul led' and locked up for trial.

Coroner's Office, Dec. 10.—The Coroner was called

Conones's Office, Dec. 10.—The Coroner was caused to hold an inquest at 132 Anthony street, on the body of Mary Ann Robinson, a native of New York, 25 years of age, supposed to have died through disease and neglect of medical attendance. Also, on the body of Jacob Smith, (colored) who died suddenly, having been in very poor bealth for some time past, at No. 10 Goerck street, probably from disease of the lungs. Movements of Travellers.

Yesterday exhibited a very moderate amount of tra-elling, as the following extracts from the registers will

AMERICAN-O. M. Mitchell, Cincinnati; Dr. Wheaton

vening, as is closed by extract from the constraint of the prove:

American—O. M. Mitchell, Cincinnati; Dr. Wheaton, Charleston; A. Maxwell, Princeton; J. McMurtie, Philadelphia; W. McKae, Abington; S. D. Smith, Philadelphia; Thomas Dexier, Boston; B. Phelpa, East Windsor; Homer Ramsdell, Newburgh.

Aston—C. W. M. Keller, Washington; James Tyson, Baltimore; W. Eaton, Boston; J. C. Browne, Rye; H. J. Niles, Boston; I. Schofield, New Jersey; Hobrook and Patterson, Boston; J. E. Slater, Philadelphia; F. D. Williams, Troy: W. E. Hardme, Baltimore; Simpson, Boston; Mr. Kelly, Ellerslie; Count de la Mate; Hudson; J. Higgins, Mobile; A. Tuzell, New Jersey; Austin Dale, Baltimore; W. M. Newman, Royal Navy; W. D. Clyson, England; F. Adams, Boston.

City.—J. Nystrom, Morristown, N. J.; V. S. Kembell, Worcester, Mass.; Col. Gratiot, Copper Harbor; J. B. Hunt, Buffalo; Saunders & Lewis, Phila; B. O'Hard, Porto Rico; A. Hoguez, London; W. Gordon, Madison; W. Thomas, Norwich; Thos. G. Hyde, N. Orleans, Faanklin.—H. Houdley, New Haven; Wm. Stockton, Phila; James Danforth, Boston; Cooper Day, Norwich; J. M. Sprague, Racine; L. Van Derker, Watterford; L. Emmonds, Conn; J. S. Gold, Troy; Mr. Bryant, Pratts ville; E. Lowe, Ky; W. B. Cozens, Phila; Edw. Martin, Belleville, N. J.

Howard—Mr. Taylor, N. J.; W. Anderson, Little Falls; W. H. Smith, do; A. H. Barney, Utica; W. Wood, Boston; Mayer & Lyman, Clifton; Geo. Stack, Boston; V. S. Fisher, do; L. J. Webster, N. O; P. B. Brailey, Newburyport; John Mills, Springfield; Thomas Rich, Liverpool; J. R. Callennes, Glasgow; J. H. Jenks, Va. Mr. Fredich, Phila; S. Gillis, Col. Sydney Jones, Paila; E. B. Robinson, Boston; J. F. Willis, Royalstown, Glosse,—G. W. Slenbam, Frovidence; Count Montholon, Va.; W. M. Cairns, L. Island.

GERMAN EMIGRATION -The Alexandria (La) De mocrat of the 12m ult., says that German emigrants on the! way to Texas, have arrived in Alexandris, and have been making purchases there. on their way to Texas, have arrived in Alexandria, and have been making purchases there, of merchants and planters, of articles required for immediate use in their new homes. The Democrat advises these enigrants to look no farther than Louisisna for new and fertile lands. That paper adds:—in Attakapas, the Black river county, and the upper parishes of the State, these wanderers from the densely popular States of the Old World will find land of univalled fertility, and facilities for the prosecution of their peauliar labors, not to be met within the fancied El Dorado toward which their eyes are now turned. The price asked by government for these lands places them entirely within their reach, and unexceptionable titles will be given to the purchasers a circumstance that should be weighed well by those who are about to part with the hard-earned gains of years of conseless toil.

We see it announced in the Poston papers.

One Bottle of Dr. Hastlags' Compound Sy-gup of Naphi HA will povers effice as a cure for consumption, As has, Spitting of Blood, and all dies est of the respiratory organs. Frice \$1. For sile at 175 Division st.

Philadelphia Agent for the Herald, Zicher t CO., I Lodger Building, Third street, who receive subscri-ers, and have single copies for sale delly at 1 o'clock. 121 km

most complete yet invected, suitable to the wants ing public, containing all that is necessary for the the addition of the Metaille Tablet Str.p, to and keeping sages in the most perfect order. G. SAUNDE RS & SON, 177 Broadway, opposite R. ward's H. tai. havigation of the Ohio Rive

Places. Time State of River.
Pittaburg. Dec. 6 ... 3 it scent in channel
Wheeling Dec 4 ... River closed.
Louisville. Dec. 3 ... 4 test 4 incirce in channel
Cincionati. Dec. 3 ... 48 inches on flatt and berry

MONEY MARKET.

Wednesday, Dec. 10-6 P. M. Quotations for stocks are still declining. Long Island fell off 3 per cent; Norwich & Worcester 1; Vicksburg 1: Pensylvania 5's 1: Morris Canal 1; Farmers' Loan 1; Stonington j; Canton j; Oh o 6's j.

At the second board, Long Island advanced 1j per cent;

Canton 1; Morris Canal 1; Farmers' Loan ; Norwich & Worcester 4; Reading R. R. j.

As an instance of the peculiarity of the stock opera-

tions of the past few days, it is only necessary to state that on Tuesday, at the first board, Norwich & Worcester sold at 55; at the second board of the same day sales were made at 76. At the first board this morning, sales were made at 77, and at the second board at 83; per cent. What portion of these fluctuations was produced by the President's message ?-what part by the recent foreign news, and what part by the cornering operations of the Wall street speculators?

The late decline in quotations for stocks has be much greater than is imagined. Prices current the first three cays of this week, compared with the first three

days of last, show the following variations. Within ten days there has been a decline in Long Isl.

and of 131 per cent; Norwich & Worcester 16 per cent; Canton 8; Harlem 5]; Reading R R 6]; Erie 4] per cent This falling off has been produced almost entirely by the contest going on between the bulls and the bears .-Stocks that in reality are not worth a fraction, have fallen several per cent from the point reached by previous cornering operations, and this fall is attributed by many to the panic produced by fears of a rupture in our foreign relations. The decline of sixteen per cent in Nor wich & Worcester Railroad stock, and of thirteen per cent in Long Island Railroad, in less than ten days, could hard ly have been produced by the actual commencement of hostilities, had the investments previously been anything near their real value. The stock that should first feel the effects of a panic growing out of any anticipated diffloulty with any foreign power, would natu ally be that of the general government, but that stock is firm at for

The receipts of the Reading Railroad company, for the month of November of the past three years, have been as annexed: -

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL ROAD.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL ROAD.

Business. Coal Transpita

Total Receipts, November, 1843, \$50:695-89

Total Receipts, November, 1841, 121-912 32

Total Receipts, November, 1845, 121-946-53

E87.99 tons. The receipts for the month of November, 1815, were at the rate of sixteen hundred thousand dollars per an num. The annual report of receipts and expanditures of this company, for the year ending December 31st, 1846 will be of a more favorable character than anticipated.

The receipts have been larger than the most liberal estimate, and the expenditures have been reduced from time to time, as opportunities occurred. The resources of the company are immense, and the facilities for the trinsportation of freight will be increased by another season, delay. It would be safe to estimate the transportation of coal on this road, for another year, at 1,200,000 tons. The aggregate quantity of cotton exported from the United States thus far this season, compared with the wo

previous, shows a very small increase, but there are been a very great change in the destination of the a ip ments this year, compared with former ones. Thens nexed statement shows the quantity exported to Gust Britain, France, North of Europe and other countries

EXPORTS OF COTTON PROMITIC UNITED STATES.

Exports of Cotton From 11st United Status.

To North Other of Frit.

Britain. France. Explor Parts. Total Notleans, 1815 Nov. 29 130,323 23,885 1,160 3,445 155.01 Mobble.

Nov. 29 8,900 3,766 — 829 13,41 Florida.

Nov. 29 8,900 3,766 — 829 13,41 Florida.

Nov. 29 6,900 3,766 — 7,4 South Carolina. Dec 5. 2,599 8,211 1,638 3,315 33,7 North Corolina. Dec 1. — 7,4 South Carolina. Dec 1. — 7,4 S The exports to Great Britain this year, to the latt dates, have been about thirty-three and a third per cet greater than for last year to the same dates, and co

hundred and fifty per cent greater than for those of to year previ u; while the exports to other ports have faen off so much t at the aggregate exports this year. > far, have been only 1600 bales more than last. The accomulation of cotton in the ports of Great British at thi time, has no doubt in a measure been caused the anticipation of difficulties between this country and Although the stock in Liverpool alone is sufficien at all times for six and nine mostles' consumption the supplies are almost monthly increasing. Our last advices from England alluded to the favorable effect of the agliation of the Oregon question upon the cotton market; and the anticipation of more serious difficulties in relation to this subject than have yet tran pired, will, without doubt, create a more active demand for the staple from specul tors in Great Britain than has been ex. perienced for a long time. The recoption of the President's message in Great Britain will produce an immense political excitement, which must have an influence upo commercial affairs o a very important, and for the time, of a very favorable character, so far as the interests of this country are concerned. Quotations for cotton wi without doubt advance under the mevement, and specifiators will, for the moment, be exceedingly active. The apprehension of a rupture with this country will have very favorable effect upon all descriptions of America merchandise, and a panic somewhat similar to that w are now experiencing, will undoubtedly spread throug the financial and commercial circles of Europe. A cond edition of the panic still raging in this market wil be upon us about the third week in January, but will increased force. There will be considerable growling on the other side, and many mutterings of the suppresse thunder, that may possibly break forth in some alarmin threats, which will give the speculative bulls is on at ck market another severe lesson in figuree. The e fect of the President's message upon prices of breas stud's in Great Britain will, so far us we are able judge, be rather favorable to owners on this side. With morely allude to the temporary effect of these thin. way or the other, as we have no idea the it is goi to be otherwise. The panic in England will provide go may depress the market value of State stocks at hor and abroad, and induce many to remit those they held,

this country, for sale and for returns in specie. We find the following important decree in the Dim of Nov. 9th, 1845, the official paper of the government the island of Cuba. It is probable that the ports werem in open for some time. The trade with the p opened by this decree, cannot be very extensive, but every facility afforded by the removal of any restriction the commerce of the West India ports, is made ava ble by our citizens, we give the official order at length,

ble by our citizens, we give the official order at lengthOfficial. Onder you Opening the Post of Sacta's
Granda, in the Island of Cura.

Translation.

It having been resolved at a meeting of the superiboard of Figures, that the port of Sagua is Granda shi
be opened to importations in like manner as the ports
Mariel and Cardenas, for convenience and utility,
set forth in relation to this matter, in consequence
which His Excellency, the Intendent General of Ir
names, in accordance with His Excellency, the Capta
General, have decreed that the said object shall be or
ried into effect on the 1st of January, 1846, on the folloing conditions:

ried into eff-ct on the lat of January, 1846, on the folloing condit ons:

1st-Spanish vessels from Spanish ports may entered and the regulations now in force.

2st-Vanesh of any nation shall likewise be admitted to lead sugar and other produce.

3st-Spanish and foreign por stand who shall have be smitted coming from foreign por stand who shall have been defined by the following articles, viz:

Scantling, boards, planks, staves, wooden hoops, the and thid shoot a, bhis and bhis shooks, shingles, stay by a shooks, mould stor sugar of front, in, or zinc; stay begs and bags of linen, cordings of the same, sait pound beef, sait of the island, could, markerelt, sait of the island, could, markerelt, sait front, steam engines for sugar catates, materials necessary for the same. Extra pieces for repairing the same boilers and tanks for the same, bricks.

4th If the sfore and creasels bring any other articles and ports, until they have discharged at the perfect of the same, bricks.

4th If the sfore and creasels bring any other articles of the same, bricks.

4th If the sfore and creasels bring any other articles of the same, bricks.

4th If the sfore and creasels bring any other articles of the same, bricks.

4th If the sfore and creasels bring any other articles of the same of entry of the sisland, as any other articles are ploudy of the sisland, as any other articles are ploudy of the sisland, as any other articles are ploudy of the sisland, as any other articles are ploudy of the sisland, as any other articles are ploudy of the sisland, as any other articles are ploudy of the sisland, as any other articles are ploudy of the sisland, as any other articles are ploudy of the sisland, as any other articles are ploudy of the sisland, as any other articles are ploudy of the sisland, as any other articles are ploudy of the sisland, as any other articles are ploudy of the sisland, as any other articles are ploudy of the sisland, as any other articles are plants.

Havana, Nov. 7, 1946.

JOQUIN CAMPUZANO